

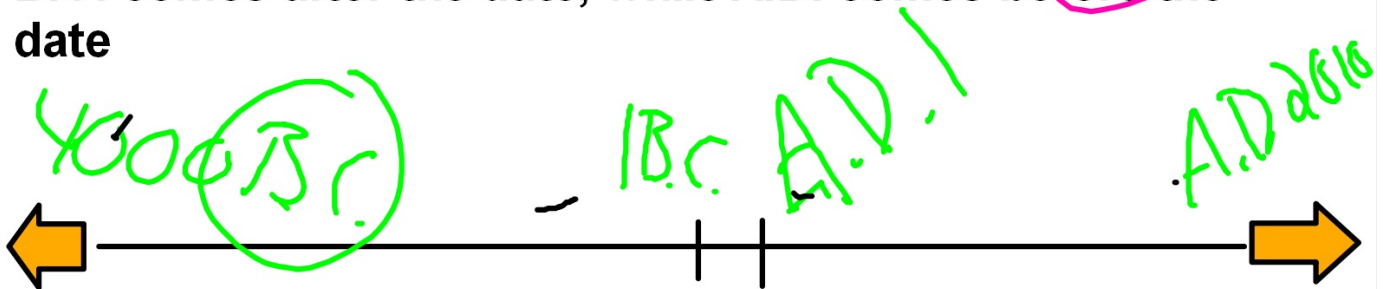
Ch. 9 Section 1 Ancient Greece and Rome

The Difference between B.C. and A.D.

B.C. stands for Before Christ

A.D. stands for Anno Domini (Latin)
" Year of our Lord "

B.C. comes after the date, while A.D. comes before the date





Ancient Greece

Made several contributions to the Western World that are still used today

Ancient Greece Contributions

- 1. Democracy**
- 2. Philosophy**
- 3. Architecture**
- 4. Drama**
- 5. Olympics**



Ancient Greek Government

Polis- Was a Greek City/State

Greek was made up of several large city-states

At first Ancient Greece was controlled by Kings (Monarchy)

Eventually Ancient Greece would develop into a Democracy

Greece

Famous City States of Ancient Greece

Athens

(Capital Vs.

Sparta

Would have different styles of Government

Would become a huge trading and sea power

Government was an Oligarchy

Very Strict and depended on its military strength

Both wanted control of Greece and other fought together when both city states were threatened

The Good Old Spartan Way

Boys were taken from their parents at the age of seven to start training as a soldier

The Greeks only wanted the healthiest babies

-An unhealthy baby was discarded



The Training

Boys were only given one pair of clothes and no shoes

They were underfed and starved to force them to steal food

They were beaten on a regular basis to toughen them up

At a young man, they were expected to kill a slave using stealth

Spartan Women, Yikes

Spartan women had a lot of freedom, which was rarely at this time

They could own property and have several husbands

Young girls were well fed so they could birth healthy children

Sparta women were tough

"Either come back with this, or on it"

Quote from a Sparta mother to her son

Honored in Death

The only Sparta to have grave markers were

- 1. Soldiers that died in battle**
- 2. Women who died in Childbirth**



Ancient Greek Philosophers

Philosophy means " Love of Wisdom " in Greek .

Three Important Greek Philosophers

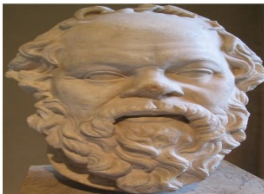
1. Socrates



2. Plato



3. Aristotle



Socrates The Grandfather of Philosophy

He would teach people to question everything

-Don't do everything you are told without thought

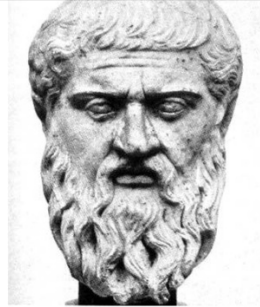
The Greece government believe Socrates was corrupting the youth, so they sentenced him to death

Socrates decided to drink a potion of poison instead



Plato

Was a student of Socrates



To protest against the death of this teacher, Plato would leave Greece for many years

Plato would return to Greece and create the world's first university

Plato's university was called the Academy

The Academy would allow people to study art, math and astrology

Student of Plato Aristotle

Was a student at the Academy and taught by Plato

He believe everything was created by four elements

- Fire
- Water
- Earth
- Air

Aristotle would end up teaching Alexander the Great, one of the worlds greatest Generals



Alexander the Great

A Greek from Macadonia

At the age of 20 he would start to create the worlds largest empire .

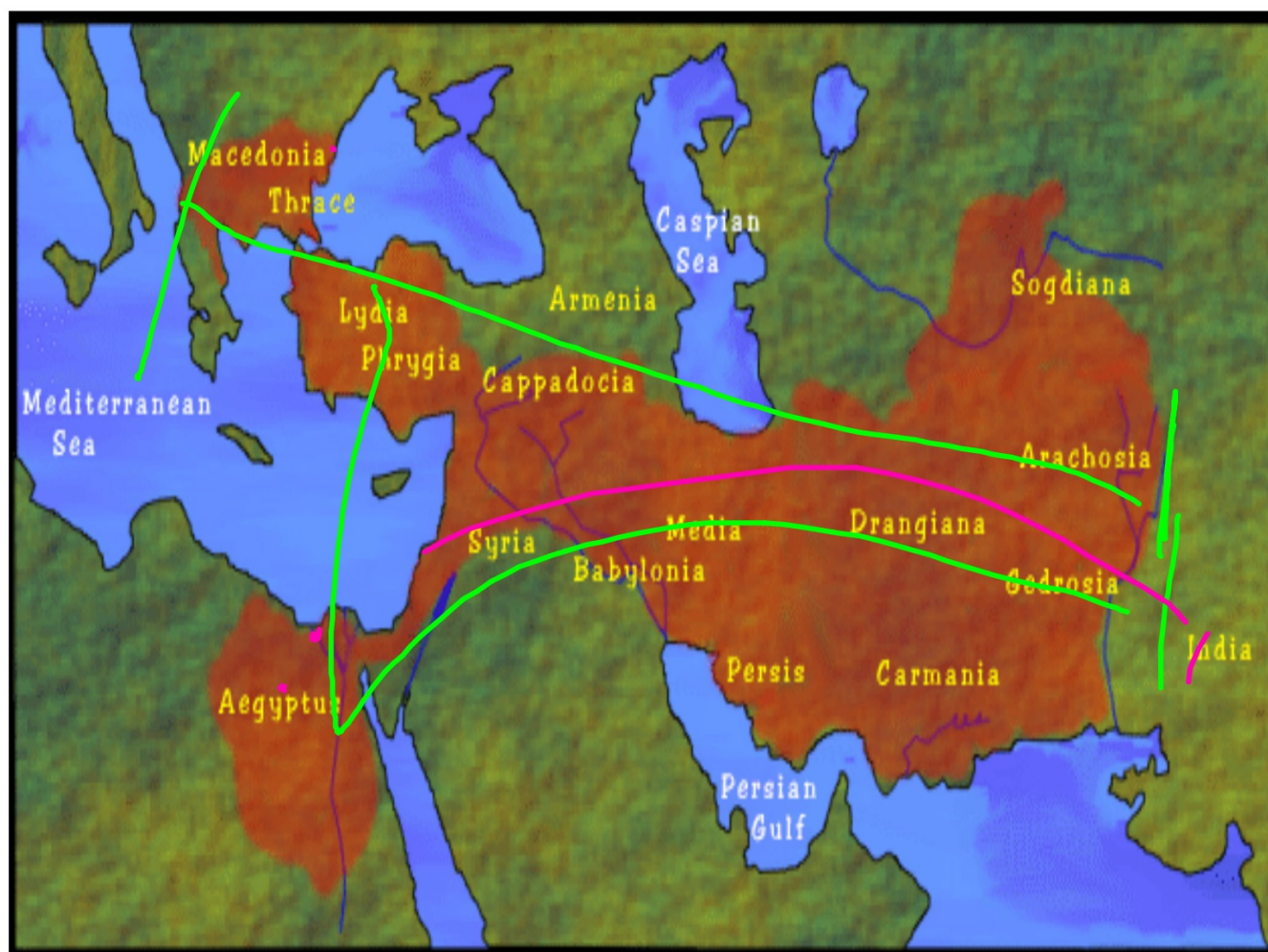
He would take over for his father after he was assassinated

Alexanders empire would stretch from Egypt to India (**Everywhere he went, he made sure to spread the Greek Culture**)

He died at the age of 32 and the empire fell shortly after



X t



The Ancient Olympics

-Held in the Greek City of Olympia

Who Could Participate

-Had to speak Greek

-And you had to be a man
(HAHA!)



-The competition was held every
4 years (Olympiad)

-Each athlete had to make a
pledge to Zeus and train for 10
months

-also no wars would be
fought during the
Olympics to guarantee
safe travel for the
athletes

Ancient Olympics Continued

Every athlete in the Ancient Olympics had to participate in the nude (NASTY)

WHY?!?!?!?!?!?!?!?

The Greece believed in physical fitness and showing off the muscles and body

Each Olympic Athlete would rub olive oil on their body to make their bodies more appealing

Events in the Ancient Olympics

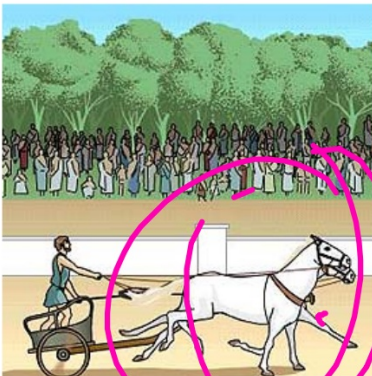
1) Foot Races



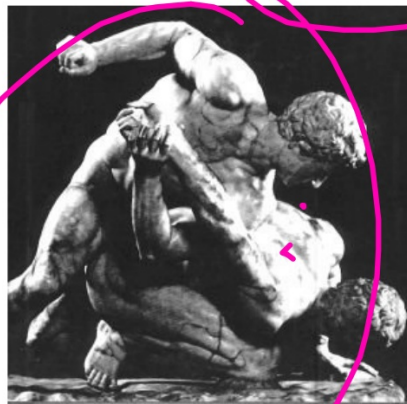
3) Boxing



2) Chariot Races



4) Pankration (MMA)



5) Discus



6) Javelin



7) Long Jump



Story behind the Marathon

A Greek man named Pheidippides was sent to the Battle of Marathon to report on the fight

He ran 25 miles from Marathon to the Greek City State of Athens to give the news

He report "We Have Won" and collapsed and died on the spot

Today's modern marathon is 26 miles in length and it based on the story of Pheidippides



Ancient Rome

The Romans would conquer the Greeks and become the dominate power in the area

Rome was located on the Italian Peninsula

Stages of the Roman Government

**1st- Monarchy
2nd- Republic
3rd- Empire**



Roman Republic

Republic-

Gov. that allows
people to Choose their leaders

Roman Republic elected to Consuls (Representatives)

The Consuls reported problems and concerns to the Senate

The Senate would make decisions for Rome

...

Laws under the Roman Republic

All citizens had equal rights in the Republic

Roman Republic was controlled by the Twelve Tablets

Examples of Laws:

- If a freeman stole he was flogged and had to repay the owner or work it off
- If a slave stole he was flogged and thrown off a cliff
- Theft of crops, a person was clubbed to death
- No burials inside the city
- a deformed child had to be killed

14008 PELLE III TABLE

[illegible]

Rise of the Empire

As Rome started to grow, many people believe one person needed to be in control

One of those men was Julius Caesar

He declared himself dictator for life and **wanted to be the First Emperor of Rome**

Emperor-

a Gov

Sole leader of

But..... he as assassinated by a group of Senators on March 15, 44 B.C.



The Real First Emperor of Rome

First Emperor of Rome was Octavius Augustus

-He was the ~~nephew~~ of Julius Caesar

When he became Emperor, he would change his name to Caesar Augustus

Caesar Augustus created the

Pax Romana

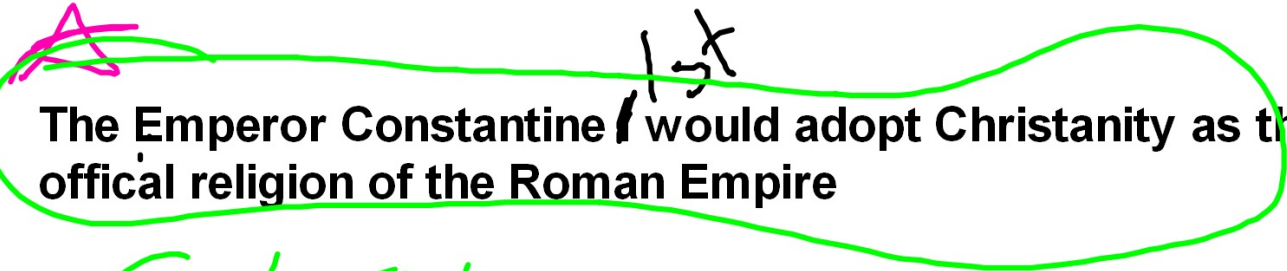
Pax Romana

200 year Period
of Peace in Rome

The Rise of Christianity

A man named Jesus was born during the Pax Romana

With Jesus Christianity would spread

The Emperor Constantine ^{1st} would adopt Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire

-End Olympic

The Fall of Rome

Rome at one Point became too big for one man to rule
So it was divided into two separate parts East and West



Rome became lazy and some of the Emperors became too Greedy

Rome no longer had a strong army, it relied on Mercenaries to fight its conflicts

Emperors would spend Rome's money on wasteful buildings and festivals

The Empire became too big for any one man or group to control





The Fall of Rome



Western Rome

- fell in A.D. 476**
- weak rulers**
- Struggles for Power**

Eastern Rome

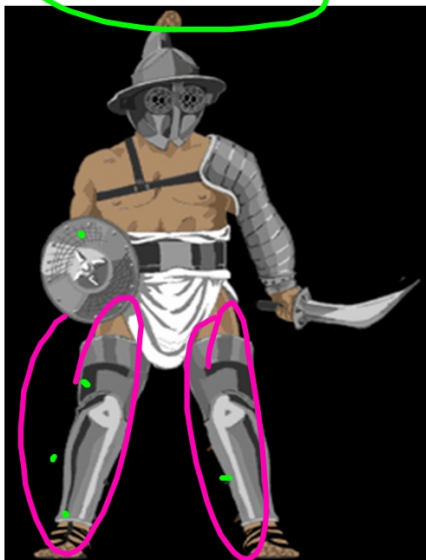
- Known as the Byzantine Empire**
 - Had a large trading city called Constantinople**
 - Eastern Empire lasted until A.D. 1453**
- 
- 

The Roman Coliseum and the Gladiators

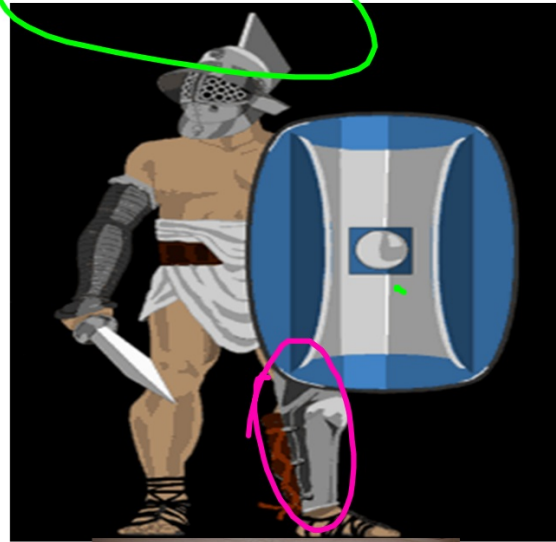


Types of Gladiators

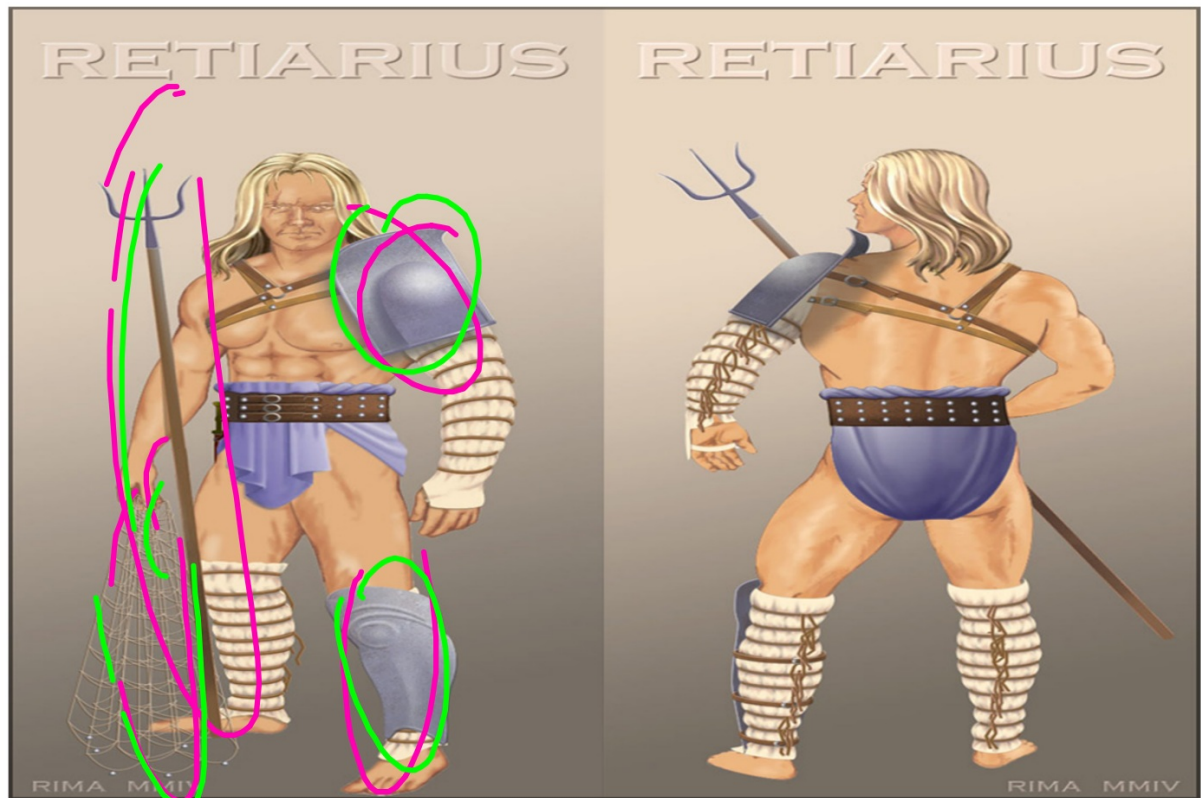
Thracian



Murmillio



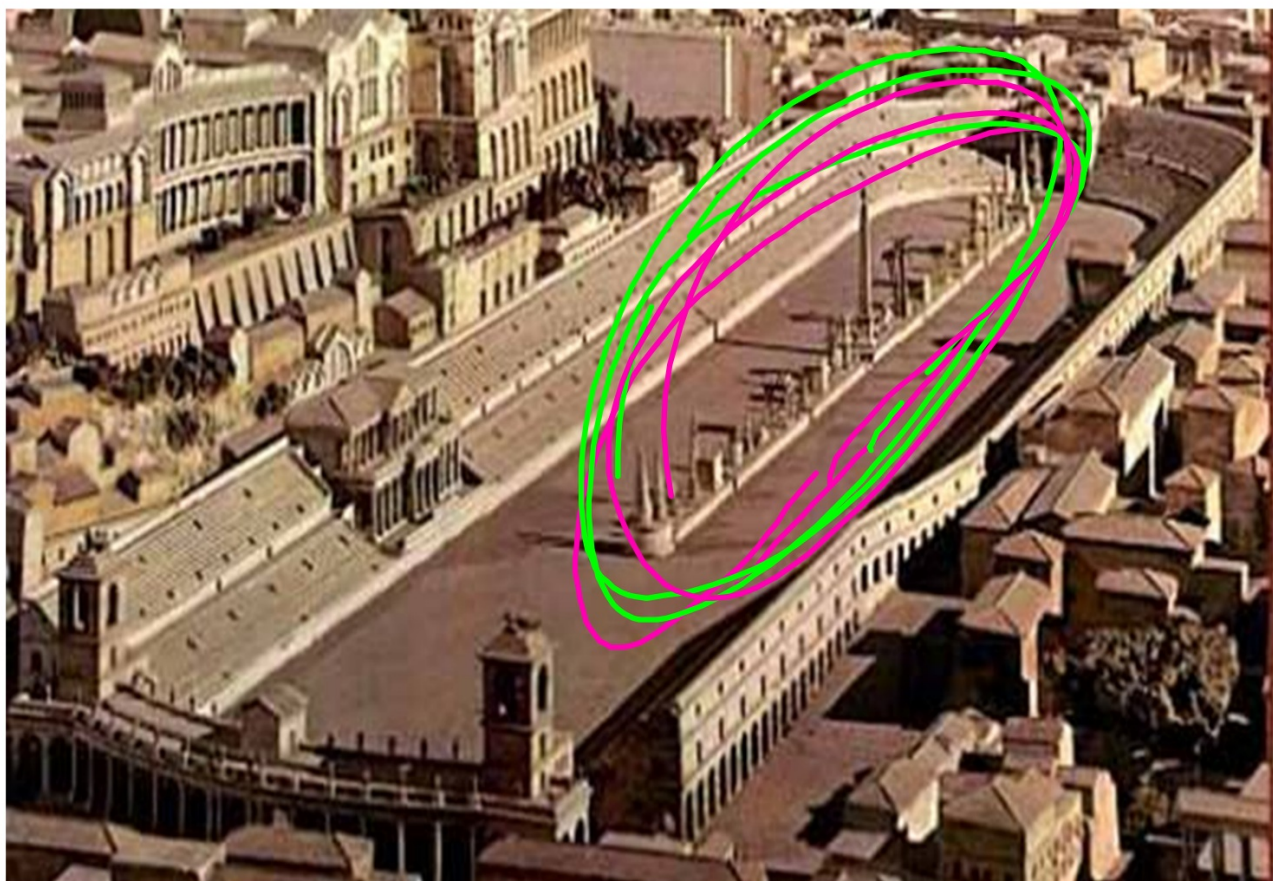
The Underdog and Fan Favorite Retiarius (Net-Man)



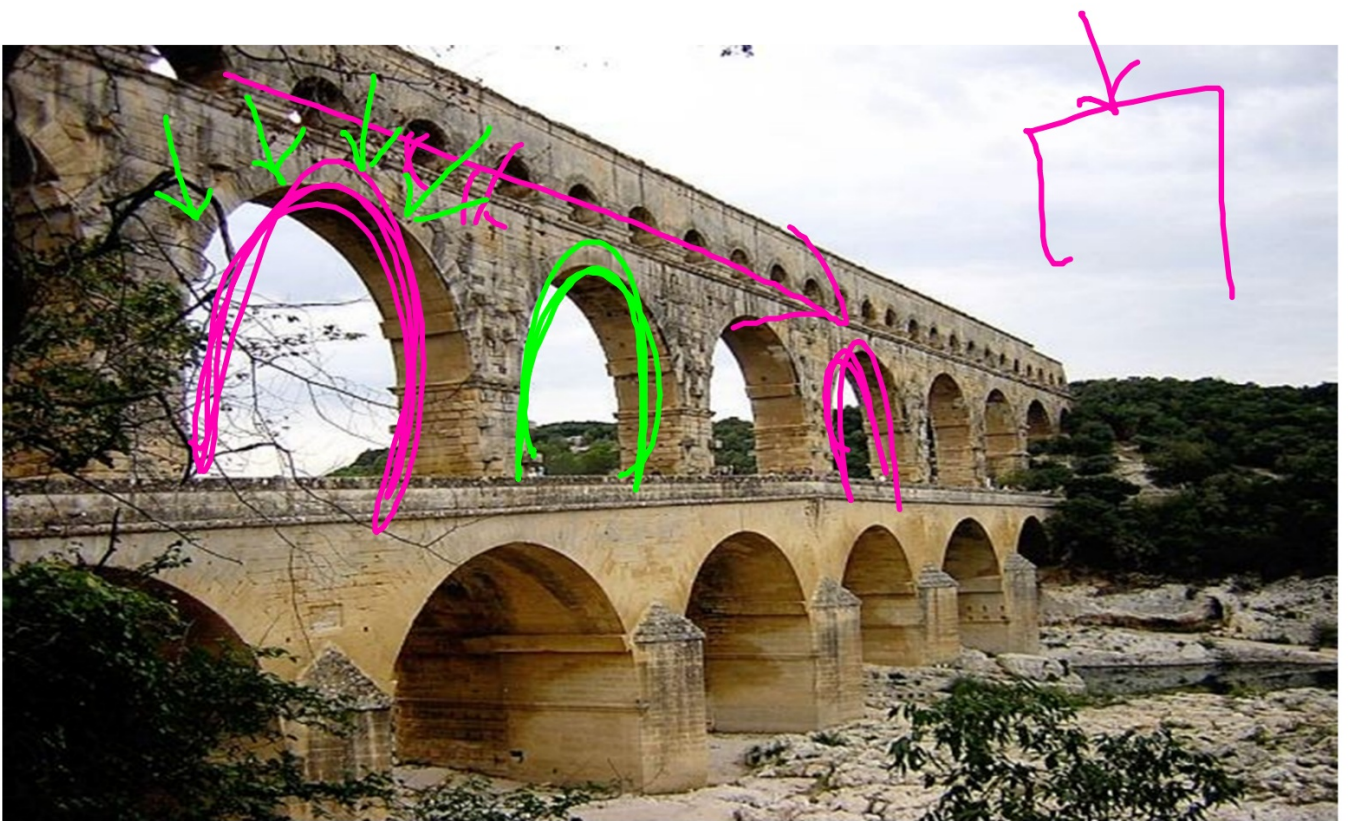
Dimachaeri (Fought with no Shield)



Circus Maximus (Chariot Racing)



Aqueducts and the use of Arches

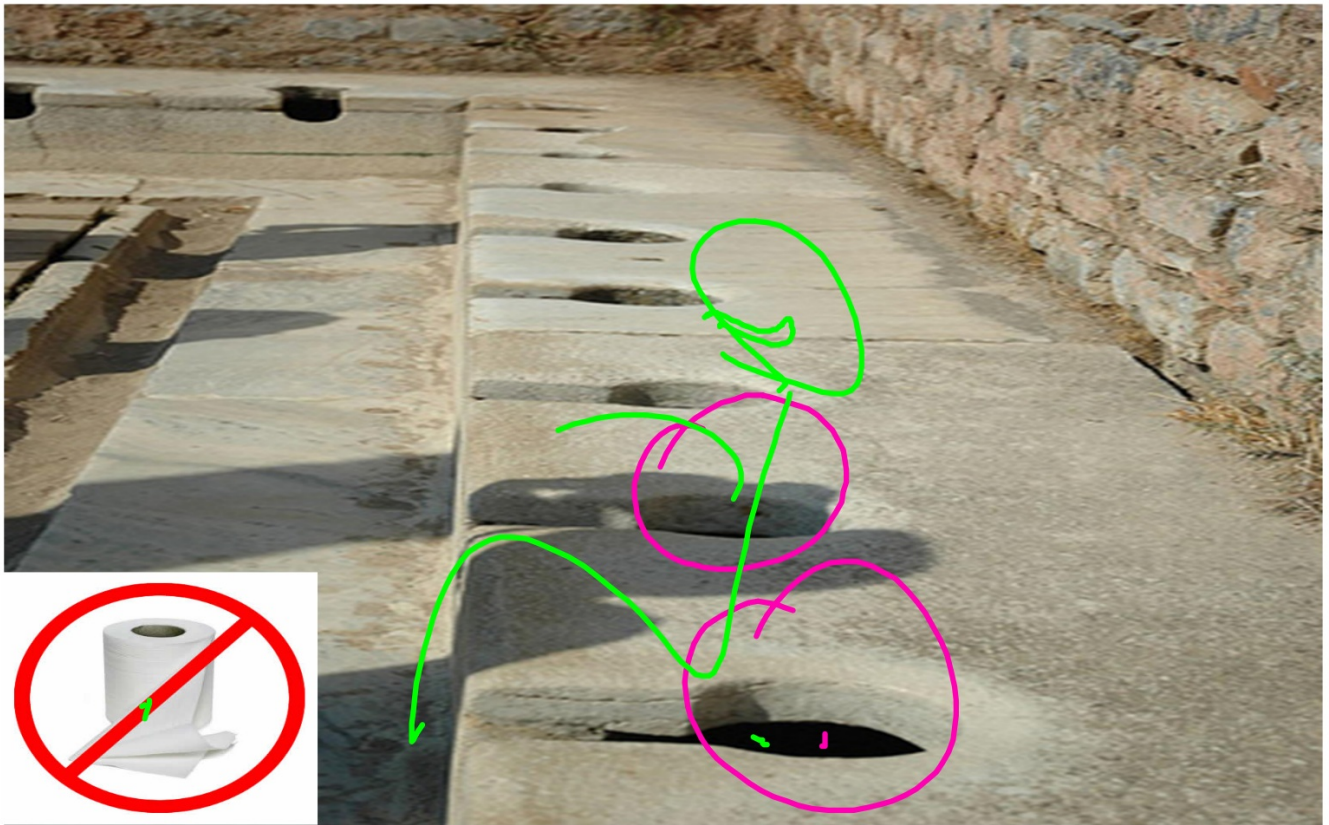




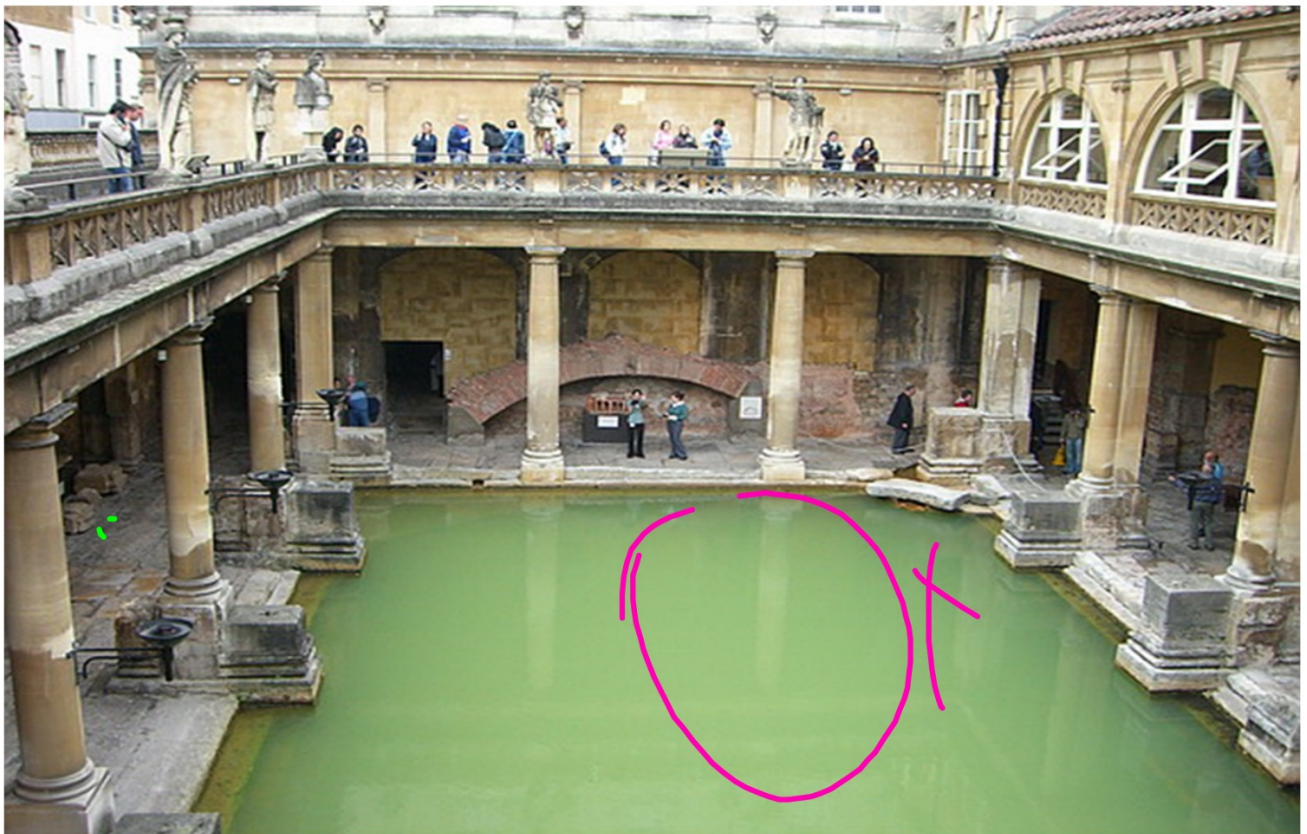
Running Water through the Use of Lead Pipes ✓



Can you pass the TP, please
Roman Public Restrooms, used a sponge for Toilet Paper



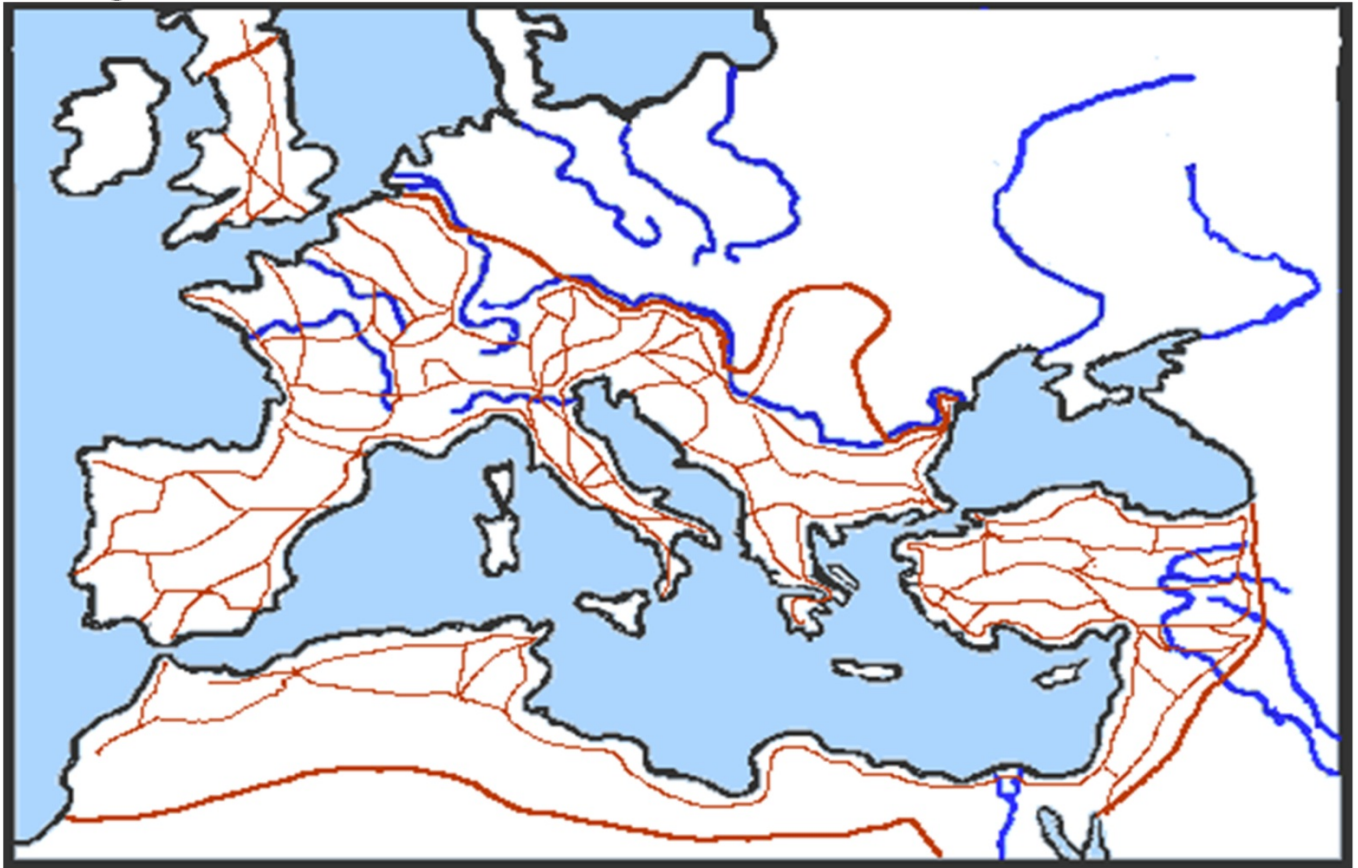
The Roman Bath, the Summit or Pro Care of Ancient Rome



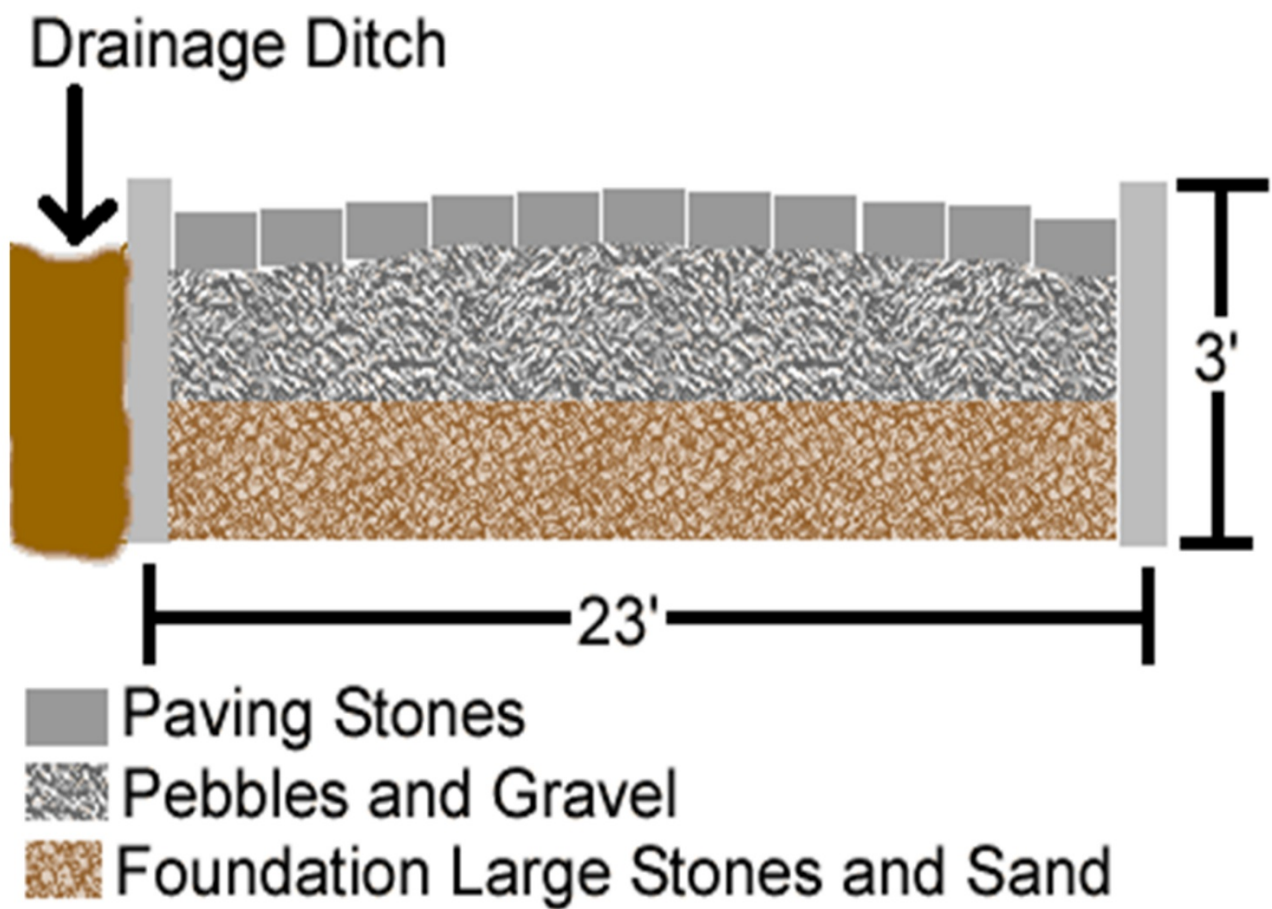
Paved Roads, less stress on Wagon Wheels



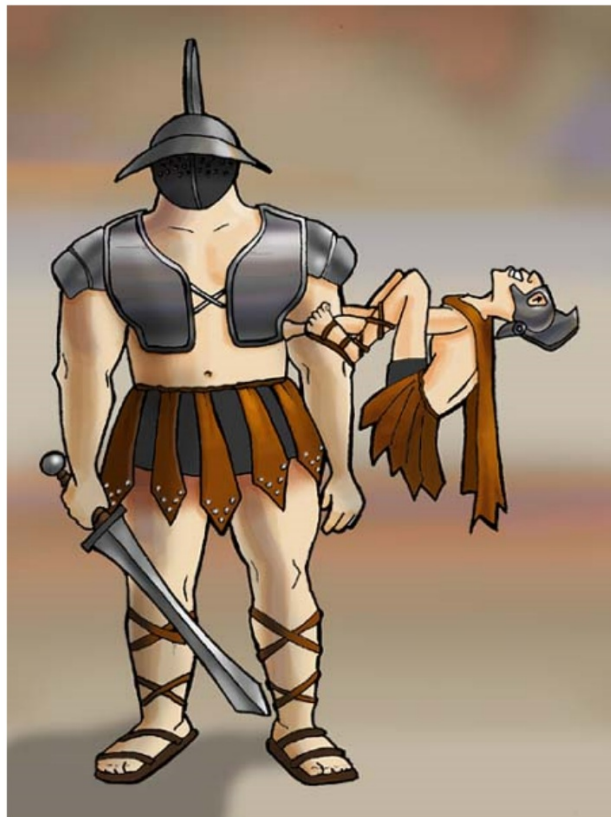
Roman Built an Extensive Road System to move people and goods



Built Roman Tough









①

⑤ Title

A

Numitor — Amulius



Silvius



Remus Remus.